

LEGAL ASSISTANCE ON ILLEGAL INVESTMENT IN CANGKRING VILLAGE, WONOGIRI REGENCY

ITOK DWI KURNIAWAN

FAKULTAS HUKUM UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET

itokdwikurniawan@staff.uns.ac.id

MUHAMMAD RUSTAMAJI

FAKULTAS HUKUM UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET

muhammad_rustamaji@staff.uns.ac.id

ISMAWATI SEPTININGSIH

FAKULTAS HUKUM UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET

ismawatiseptiningsih84@staff.uns.ac.id

BAMBANG SANTOSO

FAKULTAS HUKUM UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET

bambang santoso@staff.uns.ac.id

ARSYAD ALDYAN

FAKULTAS HUKUM UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET

arsyadaldy@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract

The development of technological advances has encouraged the development of the financial industry in Indonesia. The increasingly complex financial system brings up various benefits, as well as various problems such as the rise of business entities that facilitate the public in terms of investment activities but are not officially legalized from the competent authority. Investment is an investment with guaranteed profits in the future. This investment activity is a way to increase the added value of the capital owned by investors by providing their capital to a certain business. The rise of the middle class in Indonesia is a trigger for the development of investment products. The condition of the

economic development of Cangkring Village which is starting to develop and the high public response to investment products make it easy for people to invest. Investing with the greatest possible profit with the smallest possible capital makes people tempted and tend not to be scrupulous about an investment product, one of which is illegal investment. This service is a form of the tri dharma of higher education which aims to provide an overview to the public about investments that are in accordance with the rule of state law and investments that are not in accordance with the rule of law. This method of service uses the lecture method and the built in participatory method or direct involvement in the community. The results of the activity show that public awareness about investment is still low, this is due to the lack of knowledge and public literacy regarding investment.

KEYWORDS: *ECONOMY, ILEGAL INVESTMENT, LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

Introduction

The process of globalization has led to developments across all sectors of life, including the financial industry. Advancements in technology and the rapid flow of information have significantly contributed to the emergence of a dynamic and increasingly complex financial system. In line with the growing complexity of the financial industry, various issues have arisen, such as the proliferation of business entities offering investment services to the public without obtaining official authorization from the relevant regulatory authorities. According to Nurhuda, this condition renders the fund-raising activities conducted by such financial service providers illegal (Nurhuda, 2017). According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), illegal or fraudulent investment refers to an investment activity that operates without legal authorization and is intended to maximize profit through deceptive practices aimed at misleading clients.

In public discourse, investment is generally understood as the placement of capital. It is essentially a commitment to allocate a certain amount of funds into one or more assets over a specified period of time in the hope of generating future returns. Investment activities serve as a means to enhance the value of capital owned by an investor by channeling it into a particular business venture offered by an issuer. An investor, in such a context, is entitled to a portion of the profits as agreed upon in a binding contract. Conversely, for business entities—whether corporate or individual—the capital obtained from investors serves as a crucial source of external funding that can significantly contribute to improving their production capacity. In the eyes of some segments of society, investment is also regarded as a form of saving that promises multiplied returns in the future.

This perception is driven by various considerations, including the pursuit of a better standard of living, the desire to hedge against inflation, and the intention to optimize tax efficiency (Manan, 2009). The rise of the middle class in Indonesia has become one of the driving factors behind the proliferation of investment products in the

market (OJK, 2014). This demographic segment has become the primary target for marketers of investment products, both within the financial and non-financial sectors. However, this increasing exposure is often not accompanied by sufficient public awareness or understanding of the various forms of illegal investments that have emerged in recent years. According to the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (March 24, 2015), the middle class—defined as the population group with daily expenditure ranging between US\$2 and US\$20—experienced significant growth, from 45 million people in 1999 (constituting 25% of the population) to 134 million in 2010, and by 2015, this number had reached 170 million, accounting for approximately 70% of the total population (Samosir & Pujiyono, 2018).

The high public interest in investment products is largely driven by the allure of substantial financial returns promised by such offerings. This tendency, wherein individuals are easily enticed by the prospect of large profits and often fail to thoroughly evaluate investment schemes, creates opportunities for certain unscrupulous actors to establish illegal investment products that appear significantly more lucrative and promising than legitimate investments. The public's response to illegal investment schemes is closely tied to the level of financial literacy within the population. According to the National Financial Literacy Survey conducted by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2016, only 29.66% of Indonesia's population was categorized as financially literate. The OJK noted a stark disparity between access to financial products and the public's understanding of them. Nationally, financial literacy stood at 38 percent, while financial inclusion reached 76 percent. Financial inclusion refers to the availability of access to a wide range of financial institutions, products, and services that align with the needs and capabilities of the public. Meanwhile, financial literacy is defined as the knowledge and understanding of the benefits and risks associated with financial products and services.

Legal awareness and understanding among the public regarding investment practices are of critical importance. Prospective investors must exercise prudence and critical judgment, as the existence of a legal entity, such as a limited liability company or cooperative, does not automatically guarantee the legitimacy of an investment scheme. Legal entities can, in some cases, serve merely as a façade to instill public trust and convey a false sense of legality. In cases where a limited liability company is suspected of engaging in fraudulent investment activities, the company's legal status may be revoked in accordance with Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies. Article 142 paragraph (1) of this law stipulates that a company may be dissolved, and its business license revoked, should it be found to be in violation of legal provisions (Mantulangi, 2017).

The economic sector is a crucial pillar of any nation, as the sustainability of societal life is fundamentally supported by economic activities. Alongside technological advancement, progress in the economic sphere has also contributed significantly to the improvement of public welfare (Hidayati, 2017). A nation's economic development is

inevitably linked to the active participation of its citizens in fostering economic growth, which can take the form of tax contributions, the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as investment activities. In Indonesia, public interest in investment continues to grow, including among the residents of Cangkring Village in Wonogiri Regency.

The local economy of Cangkring Village has begun to develop, as evidenced by the presence of financial institutions such as cooperatives and Baitul Maal wat Tamwil (BMT), which operate based on Islamic financial principles. It is essential that these financial institutions have clear and legitimate legal status to prevent potential harm to the public. Based on field surveys, the residents of Cangkring Village generally prefer to save or borrow money from financial institutions such as BMTs and cooperatives due to their simpler administrative processes. It is observed that approximately three out of five residents conduct financial transactions through these institutions. Considering the ongoing economic development in the region, it is evident that the local economy is on a growth trajectory. Alongside this progress, the concept of investment is gradually becoming more familiar to the community. Therefore, it is crucial to provide proper guidance and assistance to ensure that the public gains a solid understanding of investment, thereby minimizing the risk of becoming victims of illegal investment schemes.

Methods

The methods employed in this community service activity are as follows:

1) Lecture Method

This method involves delivering educational content through lectures aimed at enhancing public knowledge about investment as a means of contributing to economic growth. It seeks to educate the community about safe and legally compliant investments, thereby fostering their participation in national economic development, while also informing them of the dangers of illegal investment schemes to prevent financial losses.

2) Built-In Participatory Method

- a. Direct involvement in identifying partner problems through interviews and issue mapping;
- b. Active participation in the service activities carried out through open discussion forums.

The implementation of this community service project is carried out through the following stages:

1) Preparation Stage:

This involves establishing communication with the community and identifying issues related to illegal investment practices, including the factors that contribute

to the acceptance of illegal investments among community members, the financial risks involved, and the potential negative impacts on the public.

2) Technical Stage:

At this stage, the team selects a relevant theme for the community service activity based on the dominant issues identified. The chosen theme is “*Investment-Conscious Generation and Assistance in Addressing the Risks of Illegal Investment*”, which also includes the dissemination of information regarding the characteristics and warning signs of illegal investments.

3) Cumulative Stage:

This stage entails collaborative efforts with the community to provide consultation and guidance in addressing the problems identified. It is expected that these efforts will assist the residents of Cangkring Village in enhancing their understanding of investment risks and in making informed financial decisions.

Results and Discussion

This community service activity, titled “*Investment-Conscious Generation and Risk Mitigation of Illegal Investment*,” is part of the application of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education and aims to provide a direct impact within the community. Nowadays, the issue of investment as a means of securely storing money and generating profits is becoming prevalent in society, bringing both efficiency and problems to the public. Investment is not a new concept in the economic field; nearly all companies open opportunities for the public to invest. Currently, many companies are raising funds through investment products. Therefore, this service is conducted with the target being the customers of companies involved in collecting public funds.

This service is carried out through providing information to the public regarding the general concept of illegal investment. Illegal investment can take several forms, one of which is the *money game* or *Ponzi scheme*, where public funds are circulated by paying bonuses to old consumers using funds from new consumers. There is no real business activity to support the promised returns to the investors, and as a result, it is almost certain that investors will lose their money quickly because their funds have been transferred to those who have joined earlier. Moreover, illegal investment activities often use public facilities to ease their efforts in attracting the public to engage in such practices. Public funds are gathered with promises of excessive returns or unreasonable interest rates.

According to Manan, the types of investments include:

1. Investment Based on Assets

- a. *Real assets* are tangible investments, such as vehicles, buildings, land, etc.;
- b. *Financial assets* are investments in the form of documents.

2. Investment Based on Influence

- a. *Autonomous investment* (independent) is an investment not influenced by income levels, typically speculative, such as purchasing securities;

b. *Induced investment* (influenced-caused) is an investment influenced by increases in goods and services or income levels, such as interest from savings.

3. Investment Based on Source of Financing

a. Investment from *Domestic Investment* (PMDN) refers to funding from domestic investors;

b. Investment from *Foreign Capital* refers to funding from foreign investors.

4. Investment Based on Form

a. *Direct investment* is made by the investor themselves, such as building factories, constructing buildings, or acquiring companies;

b. *Indirect investment* is carried out through capital markets with instruments such as mutual funds, stocks, and bonds.

There are several reasons why people are interested in investment: First, to achieve a better quality of life in the future. People with a forward-looking mindset will think about how to improve their living standards over time, or at least try to maintain their current income levels to prevent any decrease in the future. Second, to reduce the pressure of inflation. By investing in companies or other assets, one can protect themselves from the risk of losing the value of their wealth or property due to inflation. Third, the desire to save taxes. Many countries have policies that encourage investment by providing tax incentives for those who invest in certain sectors. According to Iman Sugema in his article "*Fraud in the Guise of Gold*," investment companies that operate illegally usually only have a license as a regular trading company. In practice, they operate as investment companies by collecting funds from the public. The problem is that there is no regulation prohibiting trading companies from engaging in activities that closely resemble those of financial institutions. The term "closely resembles" should be emphasized because these companies typically disguise financial transactions as ordinary trade transactions(Widayati, 2013).

Reporting from tribunews.com(Rohmah, 2022), Head of OJK Regional 3 Central Java and DIY Aman Santosa said, from OJK service and contact data from January - June 2022, OJK received 5,523 complaints related to fraudulent investments and illegal loans in Central Java. "Semarang City has the most complaints, namely 798 complaints (14.23 percent), followed by Surakarta with 295 complaints (5.26 percent), Cilacap with 288 complaints (5.14 percent), and Banyumas 214 complaints (3.82 percent)," Aman explained in his written statement, Wednesday (6/29/2022). In addition, complaints of illegal investment and pinjol also entered through the Lapor Gub! website, namely 27 complaints(Kompas, 2014). Various kinds of illegal investment modes released by OJK are unlicensed money investment, unlicensed online trading with multi level marketing schemes, unlicensed investment offers with multi level marketing schemes or money games with promises of large profits, unlicensed investment offers or investment training, unlicensed money investment with crypto asset mode and unreasonable returns, unlicensed futures trading or crypto exchangers, and unlicensed commodity futures trading or forex (Tambunan & Hendarsih, 2022).

Many members of the public are lured into joining investments that are designed to appear legitimate, resulting in numerous victims. This practice is highly detrimental to society, and law enforcement efforts often face obstacles due to inadequate regulations governing such activities. The impact of this issue risks undermining legitimate businesses. To address this, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) established the *Investment Alert Task Force* (Satgas Waspada Investasi) to protect consumers and restore public trust in the financial industry. The task force comprises the OJK, the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small & Medium Enterprises (Kemenkop UKM), the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemenkominfo), and the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM). The task force conducts prevention and handling of suspected illegal activities by formulating case resolution recommendations for relevant ministries/institutions or conducting joint investigations (Bakhri et al., 2019).

The method of socialization of investment aware generation service is also aimed at the Cangkring Village youth organization, then also presents vocational school students in the Jatiroto area which are considered to have a considerable influence on investment investment. The results of the service show that young people are very interested in investing in it. Reporting from Solopos.com "Young people in Wonogiri are considered to play a very important role in achieving investment value in the local area. The investment value of Wonogiri Regency increased drastically in the first quarter of 2022, which was worth IDR 942.613 billion. The achievement of investment value generated in Wonogiri is inseparable from the Village Partner Program in the local district. The program was launched in order to support economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic." (Praditia, 2022).

This is evident from the enthusiasm of the youth in Jatiroto to find out more about investment. In the discussion session conducted by the service team, the community asked further questions about how to anticipate to avoid illegal investment considering that village communities tend to have minimal knowledge and lack literacy about investment. Some of the indicators of illegal investment submitted by the service team are:

1) Promises big profits in a short period of time

Investing with a large profit offer in a short period of time is indeed very tempting. People need to be vigilant, both rural and urban communities. Most Indonesians are still afraid to invest in stock investment instruments, mutual funds, gold, forex and others. In fact, the investment is an investment that is verified to be safe or legal. People with a low level of knowledge about investment will easily be trapped if the benefits offered are large and can be enjoyed within one month. Based on the presentation from Nurhaida, Member of Commissioner of the OJK, if an investment company offers a profit of five percent per month, then in one year it will provide a profit of 60 percent. Obviously the figure is very high, because the company has to

look for businesses whose profit level is above that number where it is difficult to find. From this presentation, the public needs to be wary of offering investment products with a large profit value in the range of five percent per month. If the community encounters such a thing, the service team hopes to immediately report to the authorities so that they can be handled, because it could be an investment scam.

2) Risk-free investment guarantee

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), risk is an unpleasant (detrimental, harmful) consequence of an act or action. Investment risk is the potential loss incurred because the acquisition of investment results is not in accordance with expectations or expected profit targets. In general, the higher the potential profit offered, the higher the risk to worry about and vice versa. All types of investments, whether gold investments, property investments, or investments in the capital market must have risks. Based on this, if there are companies or business entities or individuals who offer investment products with investment guarantees without risk, it can be said that they are offering fraudulent products under the guise of investment. Because it is not possible in an investment to only provide a mere security.

3) Promising bonuses for new recruiters

Old members who can recruit new members will get a bonus of a large amount. This system was developed to entice other members to register as members. This system can be called *Multi Level Marketing* or MLM. This MLM is a product marketing system chosen by the company because it makes it easy for everyone to do business innovatively without expensive advertising and promotion costs. But in concept, this system is more beneficial to the owners, then for people who register first and who are at the lower level, it is only getting smaller. The sweet promises at the beginning of the fraudsters under the guise of investment will usually be fulfilled at the beginning of the membership, then they will slowly leave their investors without a trace.

4) Recruitment takes advantage of local community leaders to attract interest

Community leaders are people who usually have a position in a social environment. Generally, these community leaders have a great influence and are trusted by the community because they are considered to know more about something than ordinary people. This is the gap that can be used by community leaders to attract interest in an investment product. A community leader whose literacy and knowledge about investment is minimal will make it easier for perpetrators to trap him in fraudulent investments.

5) Unclear legality

Every financial institution or fundraiser must have business legality, but in today's era business legality can be made anywhere and anytime easily by irresponsible people. The official legality of the financial institution is issued by the Financial Services Authority. Usually in companies with official legality, there will be an OJK logo in a place that is easy for the public to see. In order to attract investors, fraudulent

investment actors will usually make the legality of the business and even the company's NPWP look convincing. However, can the authenticity be accounted for, so that the public or investors must check the authenticity of the legality of a company that offers investment products on the official website from the OJK. So, before making transactions at financial institutions, it's a good idea to also check first whether it has been registered and supervised by the OJK or not. Here's how:

- 1) The original permit issued by the OJK must have a QR code that can be scanned and will be directly connected to [the https://sipena.ojk.go.id/](https://sipena.ojk.go.id/). If the QR code printed on the OJK permit cannot be scanned, then it can be confirmed that the letter is fake.
- 2) We can also see directly the list of financial service providers whose entities have been terminated by the OJK on [the https://www.ojk.go.id/waspada-investasi/id/alert-portal/Pages/default.aspx](https://www.ojk.go.id/waspada-investasi/id/alert-portal/Pages/default.aspx) website
- 3) In addition, a list of financial institutions registered and supervised by the OJK is available on the OJK website directly.

Based on the discussions that were carried out, not many people knew about investment in general. The mindset of most people regarding investment is only limited to profits. In the discussion that was carried out after this socialization, the public needed information from parties who have legal investment products to offer their products. This aims to prevent the public from illegal investment product actors. The lack of public understanding of investment has resulted in irresponsible individuals taking advantage of the moment and committing a fraud, resulting in considerable losses. The material that has been delivered to the public is enough to help them to understand a little about investment, the types of investments, and how to ward off fraudulent investment fraud. Figure 1 and Figure 2 below are documentation of activities that show the enthusiasm of the community in participating in the socialization of illegal investment assistance.



Figure 1 Socialization and Assistance of Illegal Investment



Figure 2 A group photo with the Mitra Village apparatus

Illegal investment activities occur due to the weak supervision system of financial institutions caused by several factors, namely (a) the weak financial supervision architecture system in Indonesia; (b) there is no exchange of information between financial supervisory institutions; (c) there is still a high level of egocentrism among financial institution supervisory institutions (Prasetyo and Haryanto, 2019). Legal assistance and protection in the case of illegal investment is very closely related to the role of the government or related institutions, namely the OJK (Financial Services Authority) and SWI (Investment Alert Task Force). In preventing this illegal investment, preventive and repressive efforts are needed. The Financial Services Authority as an institution authorized to handle has two ways, namely (Pegadaian, 2022):

- 1) Preventive Conducting socialization and education to the public about the characteristics of fundraising activities and illegal investment management *Knowledge sharing* with law enforcement and regulators in the regions.

- 2) Repressive Helps to carry out coordinated efforts between related agencies to accelerate the handling process through the framework of cooperation with the Task Force for Handling Alleged Unlawful Acts in the Field of Fund Collection and Investment Management or better known as the Investment Alert Task Force.

The victim of the necessary illegal investment is the compensation. Compensation experienced by investors who have experienced fraud and have suffered losses can be requested for compensation in accordance with what has been regulated in Article 20 of PERMA Number 13 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Handling Criminal Cases by Corporations which reads: "Losses suffered by victims due to criminal acts committed by the Corporation can be requested for compensation through a restitution mechanism in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws or through a civil lawsuit"

Conclusion

Investment Aware Generation Service and Illegal Investment Risk Assistance are part of the implementation of the tri dharma of higher education and aim to have a direct impact in the community. The service carried out in Cangkring Village, Wonogiri Regency in its discussion provided an overview of illegal investment. In the discussion session conducted by the service team, the community asked further questions about how to anticipate to avoid illegal investments, as for some of the indicators of illegal investment submitted by the service team are:

1. Promises big profits in a short period of time
2. Risk-free investment guarantee
3. Promising bonuses for new recruiters
4. Recruitment takes advantage of local community leaders to attract interest
5. Unclear legality

The mindset of most people about investment is only limited to profit, people need information from parties who have legal investment products to offer their products. This can minimize so that people can avoid illegal investment products. The lack of public understanding of investment has resulted in irresponsible individuals taking advantage of the moment and committing a fraud, resulting in considerable losses. The material that has been delivered to the public is enough to help them to understand a little about investment, the types of investments, and how to ward off fraudulent investment fraud. In the next discussion, it was explained how to invest safely and legal remedies when you have invested but feel disadvantaged by the party who is given capital. A safe investment is an investment that has clear legality, generates reasonable profits, and has a good *track record* where there are no disputes with investors or customers. Public legal understanding and awareness related to investment acts is very important, where prospective investors are required to have intelligence, even if they have a legal entity in the form of a limited liability company or cooperative, it could be that the legal entity is only under the guise of giving confidence to the public, that the manager of the investment

act has legal legality. Socialization and assistance are needed as preventive measures to prevent people from falling into illegal investments and as a repressive action so that people as victims get their rights back after being harmed.

References

- Bakhri, S., Fuazi, M., & Watuniah. (2019). PERAN OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN DALAM UPAYA PERLINDUNGAN MASYARAKAT DAN PENGAWASAN TERHADAP INVESTASI ILEGAL. *Al Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Islam*, 4(2), 286–295.
<https://www.syekhnurjati.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/al-mustashfa/article/view/5380>
- Hidayati, A. N. (2017). INVESTASI: ANALISIS DAN RELEVANSINYA DENGAN EKONOMI ISLAM. *Malia: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 8(2), 227–242.
<http://jurnal.yudharta.ac.id/v2/index.php/malia>
- Kompas. (2014). *OJK: Waspada Investasi Janjikan Keuntungan Besar*. Kompas.Com.
<https://money.kompas.com/read/2014/02/27/1854026/OJK.Waspada.Investasi.Janjikan.Keuntungan.Besar>
- Manan, A. (2009). *Aspek Hukum dalam Penyelenggaraan Investasi di Pasar Modal Syariah Indonesia*. Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Mantulangi, N. (2017). KAJIAN HUKUM INVESTASI DAN PERLINDUNGAN TERHADAP KORBAN INVESTASI BODONG. *Lex Administratum*, 5(1), 108–115.
<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/administratum/article/view/15138>
- Nurhuda, D. (2017). *Tindak Pidana Penghimpunan Dana Masyarakat secara Ilegal Melalui Koperasi Usaha bersama Profit Barokah Dihubungkan dengan Undang-undang Nomor 10 tahun 1998 tentang Perbankan* [Thesis]. Fakultas Hukum Unpas.
- OJK. (2014). Waspada Jebakan Investasi Bodong. *Majalah Edukasi Konsumen OJK*.
- Pegadaian. (2022). *Cara Mengecek Izin OJK untuk Ketahui Legalitas Lembaga Keuangan*. Sahabatpegadaian.Com.
<https://sahabat.pegadaian.co.id/artikel/inspirasi/cara-mengecek-izin-ojk-untuk-ketahui-legalitas-lembaga-keuangan>
- Praditia, M. D. (2022). *Salut! Ada Peran Kawula Muda saat Nilai Investasi Wonogiri Meroket*. Solopos.Com. <https://www.solopos.com/salut-ada-peran-kawula-muda-saat-nilai-investasi-wonogiri-meroket-1324028>
- Rohmah, I. (2022, September 25). *Marak Korban Investasi Bodong dan Pinjol Ilegal di Jateng, OJK Terima Aduan, Terbanyak dari Semarang*. Tribunews.Com.
<https://muria.tribunnews.com/2022/06/29/marak-korban-investasi-bodong-dan-pinjol-ilegal-di-jateng-ojk-terima-aduan-terbanyak-dari-semarang>
- Samosir, J. H. P., & Pujiyono. (2018). PERANAN OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN DALAM MEMBERIKAN PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP KORBAN

INVESTASI ILEGAL. *Privat Law*, 6(2), 237–242.

<https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/privatlaw/article/view/25600>

Tambunan, D., & Hendarsih, I. (2022). Perspektif: Jurnal Ekonomi & Manajemen Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika Waspada Investasi Ilegal di Indonesia.

Perspektif: Jurnal Ekonomi & Manajemen Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, 20(1), 108–113. <https://doi.org/10.31294/jp.v20i1>

Widayati, L. S. (2013). Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Investasi Ilegal. *Info Hukum*, 5.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of nterest in the publication of this article.

FUNDING INFORMATION

None

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors thank to the anonymous reviewer of this article vor their valuable comment and highlights.

HISTORY OF ARTICLE

Submitted :

Revised :

Accepted :

Published :

Another information:

In case of article in Bahasa Indonesia, the sub-chapter should be:

Pendahuluan

Metode

Hasil dan Pembahasan

Kesimpulan

Referensi

Pernyataan Konflik Kepentingan

Informasi Pendanaan

Ucapan Terimakasih